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- 1. In September 1952, the cadres of the Chinese Communist 109 Regiment, 37 Division, 13 Army, 1 and of the 1 Public Security Regiment 2 were transferred to Ssumao (101-04, 22-47) and Ningerh (101-05, 23-03) for training. On 3 July, about 135 Chinese Communist troops from the Fohai (100-26, 21-58) area had been sent to Ssumao and Ningerh for special training. On 15 September, 50 of these 135 trainees, equipped with small arms, returned to Fohai before being sent into the Yunnan-Burma border area to carry on guerrilla and intelligence activities.
- 2. In September the 116 Regiment, 39 Division, 13 Army, with a strength of 2,500 men under acting commander FAN Jen-wei (5400/0117/1201), was at Fohai.
- 3. On 18 October the 39 Division, 13 Army, 3 was at Ningerh and comprised the 115, 116, and 117 Regiments. The 115 Regiment was at Lants'ang (99-59, 22-35) and the 116 and 117 Regiments were at Fohai. Substitute designations for these regiments were the 107, 108, and 109 Divisions. 4
- 4. On 5 November the 116 Regiment was compelling the Fohai residents to carry 156,000 catties of foodstuffs from warehouses at Menglung<sup>5</sup> and on top of a mountain at Ch'eli (100-50, 21-58) to Fohai. Each household was to carry 200 catties and the job was to be finished before 30 November.
- 5. In September the Chinese Communists tore down the walls of Ssumao and Ningerh and used the bricks to build barracks. About 100 barracks were being built one kilometer southwest of Ssumao airfield and 300 barracks two kilometers

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north of Ningerh airfield. These barracks, each of which was two stories high and could accommodate 40 men, were to be used as field hospitals according to a public announcement.

- 6. On 12 October the Chinese Communists completed construction of the 100 barracks southwest of the Ssumao airfield. This project had employed 340 workers, 200 of whom were conscripted locally and 140 of whom were prisoners. Of the 300 barracks being constructed on the north side of Ningerh airfield, about 200 had been completed and the remainder were to be finished by late November. About 480 men, 300 of whom were conscripted locally and the rest of whom were prisoners, were working on this construction.
- 7. In mid-September the 1 Public Security Regiment, CHANG Tzu-ming (1728/1311/2494) commanding, was at Ch'eli; the 2 Public Security Regiment was at Lants'ang; and the 3 Public Security Regiment was at Chenyueh (101-28, 21-58). Each regiment had eight companies totaling 1,300 men, most of whom were recruits. The 8 Public Security Regiment was responsible for collecting intelligence information in the area south of Ch'eli and Fohai and functioned as a first-line defense unit.
- 8. In October the headquarters of the 1 Public Security Regiment of Yunnan was at Ch'eli, with the 1 Battalion at Ch'eli, the 2 Battalion at Ch'eli and Menglung, and the 3 Battalion at Ch'eli and Kanlanpa (100-56, 21-51).

  CHANG Tzu-ming (1728/1311/2494) commanded the regiment, with LI Chih (2621/1807) as political commissar, CHAO Hung-yu (6392/3163/3768) as chief of staff, FENG Hsueh-che (7458/1331/0772) as commander of the 1 Battalion, CHOU Te-ch'in (0719/1795/2953) as commander of the 2 Battalion, and CHANG Ch'un-yuan (1728/2504/0337) as commander of the 3 Battalion.
- 9. The headquarters of the regiment was organized into a political department, with cadre control, youth, secretariat, civil movement, and propaganda units; a general staff department, with ordnance, frontier defense, fighting, education, troop, communication, and scouting units; a hygiene department, with a platoon each of nurses, stretcher bearers, and pharmacists; a company of garrison troops, which was organized like the infantry companies; and a communication company, with communication, telephone, and cavalry platoons.
- 10. Each of the three battalions of the regiment had three infantry companies and a machine gun company. Each company had three platoons and each platoon had four squads: one artillery squad, one machine gun squad of six men, and two infantry squads of nine men each. The machine gun squads were each equipped with two Czechoslovakian-made machine guns. Each artillery squad had a 60mm mortar and each company had one 82mm mortar and one heavy machine gun. Infantrymen were equipped with model 38 rifles.
- 11. In September the 106 Public Security Regiment, with a strength of 4,200 men, was in the 20 District of Ch'eli and Fohai.

25X1 1.	Comment. In early May the 109 Regiment was in the Ch'eli-Fohai area,	
25X1 2.[	Comment. This is the first report this office has received of a public security unit in Yunnan with a numerical designation outside the 100-110 numbering bloc.	
25X1 3.		5X1 5X1
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05.74	4. Comment. The 107, 108, and 109 Divisions have been previously	
25X1 25X1	reported as public security or provincial units.	]
25X1	5. Comment. Approximately 100-23, 21-47.	
25X1	6. Comment. This organization is quite similar to the organization of the headquarters of a regular Chinese Communist infantry	
25X1	regiment	

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